





# KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

## IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1846.

Prayer by the Rev. J. J. Bullock.  
The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.  
Petitions were presented by Messrs. HARDIN and JAMES.

### REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARDIN, from the committee on the Judiciary, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Nicholasville: passed.

Also, a bill to legalize the proceedings of the Trigg County Court at the November term, 1845: passed.

Also, a resolution rejecting the petition of Jacob Bigelow, attorney in fact for the heirs of the late Capt. Richard McCarty: concurred in.

Also, a bill establishing the town of Mount Eden, in Spencer county: passed.

Mr. W. P. BOYD, from the committee on Religion, that the H. R. act to divorce Reuben Herndon, from his wife, Mary E. Herndon, ought not to pass.

Mr. TODD moved an amendment, divorcing Mary E. Herndon, from her husband, Reuben Herndon. Mr. HARRIS moved that the bill and amendment lie on the table: agreed to, yeas 27, nays 3.

Mr. W. P. BOYD, from the same committee, a resolution rejecting the petition of Zachariah Weeks for a divorce: concurred in.

Also, a resolution rejecting the petition of Louisa A. Flournoy for a divorce: concurred in.

### MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DYER, leave to introduce a bill to amend the act incorporating the Louisville and Mississippi Railroad Company: referred to Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. HARDIN, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Joshua P. Owens, &c., infant heirs of Jeremiah Owens, deceased: referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS, leave to introduce a bill to allow holders of land office warrants two years to return them to the Register's office: referred to a select committee.

Mr. EVANS, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Port Olive, in Allen county: referred to a select committee.

Mr. SOUTH, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Thomas Haggin, Sheriff of Breathitt: referred to committee on Finance.

Mr. JAMES, leave to introduce a bill to provide for the erection of a Marine railway, in the town of Hickman, and for other purposes: referred to a select committee.

Mr. BRADFORD, leave to introduce a bill to reduce the number of Justices of the Peace in Scott county: referred to a select committee.

Mr. HARDIN, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Elizabeth Williams: referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONNER, leave to introduce a bill to establish an election precinct in Lawrence: referred to committee on Privileges and Elections.

Also, leave to introduce a bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Lawrence: referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Also, leave to introduce a bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Carter: referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. DRAKE, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Thomas Crutcher and children: referred to committee on the Judiciary.

### REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. SWOPE, a bill to appropriate the proceeds of vacant lands in Pendleton, to the erection of a Court House in said county: re-committed to committee on the Judiciary.

### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Sundry H. R. acts were referred to appropriate standing committees.

A H. R. act to change the place of voting in the Bacon creek precinct in Hart county, from the house of Daniel Boone to James Simpson's: passed.

A message from the Governor by the Secretary of State.

Mr. HENDERSON moved that the H. R. bill taxing pistols, bowie knives, &c., be referred to the committee on the Judiciary: negative, and bill referred to committee on Finance.

The Governor's message, nominating John Williams, Sheriff of Letcher, was taken up: rules dispensed and confirmed.

Mr. JAMES, from the committee on Finance, by unanimous consent, reported a H. R. act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Perry, with an amendment, providing that the securities of said Sheriff consent to the indulgence granted: concurred and passed.

An act changing the venue in the case of Garrett Fitzpatrick from Fayette to Clarke, with a H. R. amendment, changing the venue to Woodford: concurred in.

An act for the benefit of J. N. Radford, &c., with a H. R. amendment: concurred in.

An engrossed bill to amend penal laws: punishes for maliciously maiming and killing horses, cattle, &c.: re-committed to the committee on the Judiciary.

An engrossed bill, divorcing Elizabeth Widell, of Campbell, from her husband: passed—yeas 18, nays 10.

A H. R. act for the relief of Edmund Payne, of Warren: allows him to bring in certain slaves: passed—yeas 21, nays 9.

A joint resolution from the H. R. authorizing the Chairmen of committees on Public Printing to go any distance within sixty miles of Frankfort for information, &c.

Mr. GRAY moved to amend by substituting the resolutions offered by Mr. PEYTON on a previous day, as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a joint committee be raised, to consist of five members of the Senate, and seven members of the House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be, to examine the accounts of the Public Printer of this Commonwealth, and report to the General Assembly, whether the same is in accordance with his contract, and the law in relation to that subject; and said committee shall also enquire whether any amendment is necessary in the laws in relation to the Public Printing; and whether the printing can be done at less cost to the Commonwealth, by a different mode than that now provided for by law; and if, in the opinion of said committee, it shall be necessary for the prosecution of the enquiries directed by this resolution, that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved further, That if any charges shall be preferred before said committee, against the Public Printer, it shall be the duty of said committee to investigate the same and report thereon; and said committee shall examine, on oath, any witnesses introduced before them, either to sustain or refute such charges; and the testimony when taken, shall be reduced to writing, and reported by said committee. Said committee shall afford the Public Printer an opportunity to be heard before them in his defence, and shall examine any witnesses offered by him.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended concurred in.

A joint resolution fixing on the 28d instant as a day for the election of public officers.

Mr. HARDIN moved to insert the 30th instead of the 28d.

Mr. JAMES moved that the resolution lie on the table: agreed to.

Mr. SOUTH had special leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Preston Hall, Polly Hughes, Lydia Johnson and Malinda Johnson, idiots of Letcher county: referred to committee on Finance.

A H. R. act to reduce the price of vacant lands in Madison, &c.: passed.

A message from the Governor, by Mr. Secretary Hardin.

The said message was read, as follows:  
Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to the present General Assembly, I represented the means of the State in Bank stocks, by which part of the State debt might be paid, to amount to \$1,270,500.

In that statement, I inadvertently omitted to mention that the amount includes \$250,000 of stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, which has not been paid for by the State, otherwise than by the executive of like amount of five per cent. State bonds which are not included in my estimate of the funded debt of the State.

WM. OWSLEY.

Mr. A. BOYD, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills, which were signed by the SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER presented a report from the Board of Internal Improvement: referred to committee on Internal Improvement, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. W. P. BOYD moved a resolution that the committee on the Public Library inquire into the expediency of purchasing a set of the Debates of Congress, and a set of Elliott's Debates; and that they report by bill or otherwise: adopted.

And then the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1846.

Prayers being said, and the Journal read.

Mr. COX asked and obtained his discharge from service in the committee on Banks.

Mr. E. SMITH, rising, said that he wanted to get right to-day. Yesterday, when he had offered the proposition (which he was now about to present) as an amendment to a resolution offered by the gentleman from Fayette, (Mr. L. Combs,) he found himself unhorsed by that gentleman's motion to lay his own resolution on the table. His object was to instruct the Bank committee to confer with the officers of the banks as to the propriety and policy of establishing a branch for the accommodation of the mountain region, which he, in part, represented. Those citizens could with difficulty obtain loans from the banks at such a distance, because they were unknown to these institutions; and they were compelled to get "Gen. White" or "Col. Garrard" to endorse all their paper, or get no accommodation. He then, (by consent) offered the following resolution, which was read, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Banks be directed to confer with the Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, and the Northern Bank, on the subject of establishing a branch in the south-eastern section of the State, with a capital of \$100,000, for the accommodation of the mountain region.

Mr. BARKLEY proposed to amend, by further instructing the committee on Banks to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring the officers of all the Insurance Companies, chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, to make out annual statements of the condition of their respective companies, and report them to the General Assembly.

Mr. BROWN proposed to amend the amendment by further instructing the committee on Banks to ascertain whether those institutions cannot, without prejudice to their interests, continue their loans for twelve months, instead of four months—by the borrower renewing at the end of every four months.

The amendments and resolution were then severally adopted.

Mr. COX, by consent, and under the instruction of the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill to incorporate the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company, with an amendment, subjecting the corporation to the restrictions of the statute, entitled, an act to regulate ferries, and the owners and keepers of ferries, across the Ohio river, &c., approved December 2nd, 1831, (with reference to slaves.)

Mr. COX then delivered his views against the amendment, and moved its rejection; which carried: and then the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. KELLY, leave of absence till Sunday was extended to the gentleman from Jefferson, (Mr. Jones.)

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Kohlhaas, reported the action of that body on sundry bills, &c.

Mr. WALLER now offered the following joint resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day on the table, to-wit:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the joint resolution creating the committee from each House to visit the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, &c., be, and it is hereby, so amended, as to increase the number of its members to six.

Mr. S. STONE, on leave granted, and under instruction from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported adversely to the petitions and papers to them referred on the subject of the formation of a new county out of the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Hardin and Meade: in which the House concurred.

Petitions, &c., were now presented by Messrs. ANTHONY, REID, BARLOW, ELLIOTT, CONNER, ROOT, G. BOWLING, HARDY and HALL: which were severally received, &c., and appropriately referred.

The SPEAKER, at the request of the select committee, appointed under a resolution of yesterday, announced their appointment for Mr. Lawrence to deliver a lecture in this Hall, at 7½ o'clock, on the subject of Geology.

Mr. ANTHONY asked, obtained leave, and introduced a bill to improve the navigation of Barren river: which was referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. JAMES COMBS asked, obtained leave, and introduced a bill to legalize the proceedings of the Bullitt County Court: which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RELIGION.

Mr. PETERS, from the committee on Religion, reported the following bills, which were severally read, &c., and passed, to-wit:

A bill divorcing Thomas Briery from his wife Frances alias Fanny Briery.

A bill divorcing Benjamin M. Griffith from his wife, Mary Ann Griffith.

A bill for the benefit of Jesse Gee, (divorces him from his wife, Elizabeth Gee.)

A bill divorcing Mazella Crow from her husband, Samuel H. Crow.

A bill divorcing Thomas Stark from his wife, Nancy Stark.

A bill divorcing Joseph W. Tate from his wife, Mary C. Tate.

Mr. PETERS, from the same committee, reported resolutions rejecting the following petitions for divorce, in which the House concurred, to-wit: the petitions of James Gray, Green B. Tolly, and Jesse Burkhead.

Mr. DALLAM, from the Enrollments committee, reported sundry enrolled bills, originating in the Senate and in the House; which were duly reported and signed.

The SPEAKER now laid before the House a report from the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, in relation to the claim of William E. Dixon, on account of damages sustained by reason of slack-water improvement: which was referred to the committee on Claims.

Also, a report from Austin P. Cox, Secretary of the Board of Internal Improvement, in relation to the compensation of a Commissioner, (Mr. Shanks:) same reference.

Mr. HARLAN offered the following joint resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day on the table, to-wit:

Whereas, the Secretary of the State in his communication to the General Assembly of the 14th instant, stated that he had matured a plan so to improve the revenue as to add fifty thousand dollars annually to the Sinking Fund—to reimburse the principal of the State debt in thirty years, and add very little to the burdens of the people: therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate his plan for the improvement of the revenue, indicated in the said communication.

### SPECIAL ORDER.

The House went into the consideration of the Governor's veto of the bill entitled an act for the benefit of Wm. T. Samuels: which was reported by the Clerk as follows, to-wit:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I herewith return, with my objections, a bill that originated in the House of Representatives, and which, after passing both Houses, was presented to me for approval, entitled, "an act for the benefit of Wm. T. Samuels."

The bill provides: "That it may be lawful for any of the Judges of the Circuit Courts, or Justices of the County Courts within this Commonwealth, to appoint William T. Samuels to the office of Clerk thereof," &c.

I object to this provision, because it implies that William T. Samuels may be lawfully appointed Clerk of any Circuit or County Court, without his producing, at the time of appointment, such certificate of his qualification as is required by the Constitution, and even without regard to the fact whether there is, or is not, a vacancy in the office of Clerk to which he may be appointed.

WM. OWSLEY.

The SPEAKER announced the question to be on the passage of the bill, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. HARLAN was then heard in favor of the passage of the bill, arguing its constitutionality on the ground of the right in the Legislature to pass laws granting exclusive privileges, &c.

Messrs. BROWN, POPE and PETERS followed in support of the veto.

And then the question, (being taken by yeas and nays,) was decided in the negative—yeas 7, nays 77.

[A message, in writing, from the Governor was now received, by the Secretary of State, explanatory of his Annual Message—for which, see Senate proceedings of this day.]

### THE SALARY BILL.

In committee of the Whole, (Mr. SEATON in the Chair,) the Clerk reported the bill to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes.

Mr. HARDY proposed to amend in a particular clause, with the word "provided" instead of the word "allowed;" which was carried.

Mr. E. SMITH proposed to amend by adding a section to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction: which was opposed in speeches by Messrs. ROOT, WORTHAM and ALEXANDER: and supported by the mover, and Mr. COX.

Mr. HARDY merely suggested that, to abolish the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, would be to destroy a body corporate, created during the last session for the benefit of Common Schools, of which that officer was a member. He referred to the act, approved 10th February, 1845, and read it.

Mr. E. SMITH then proposed to amend his amendment by a proviso, that the act authorizing said corporation should be continued in force.

Mr. HARDY. That would be a perfect contradiction in terms. [A laugh.] Repeat the law on a specific subject, and then declare that law to be continued in force. [Continued laughing.]

Mr. DALLAM then proposed the following as a substitute for the amendments, to-wit:

Be it further enacted, &c., That the Superintendent of Public Instruction in this Commonwealth, shall, from and after the passage of this act, receive and be entitled to, no greater salary or compensation for his services as such Superintendent than ten dollars per annum.

Whereupon, Mr. GLENN offered his opposition to both the substitute and the amendments.

Mr. E. SMITH then withdrew his amendments, as he said, for the present.

Mr. DALLAM then proposed the following amendment, observing that, as the object of the bill was to reduce salaries, while he would not remark upon its merits, he would show his willingness to begin with the work where charity always began—at home.

He added that he had intended nothing disrespectful toward the Superintendent of Common Schools. The amendment was then read, as follows, to-wit:

Be it further enacted, That from and after the 15th of August next, the pay of Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, shall be reduced to two dollars per diem.

Mr. COX. If the gentleman (Mr. Dallam) would suffer the operation of his amendment upon himself, during the present session—if it were not unconstitutional, he [Mr. C.] would propose such an amendment, and sustain it by his vote.

Mr. DALLAM. Gentlemen can do as they please about that. [Members laughing.]

Mr. KELLY proposed \$2 a day from and after the 10th day of February next. [Unconstitutional, unconstitutional.]

Mr. DESHA spoke against the proposition; and it was then rejected, by count, yeas 29, nays 40.

Mr. DALLAM now proposed to amend by reducing the salary of the Chancellor at Louisville from \$1500 to \$1200.

Mr. POPE opposed—intimating that, as the Chancellor continued to hold his sessions throughout the year on every Tuesday and Friday—taking a recess of only two or three weeks—his labor was no better paid than that of any common business man in the State.

The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. DALLAM then proposed a similar reduction of the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals: which was rejected.

Mr. E. SMITH proposed to amend the bill by a section abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and referring his business to the office of the First Auditor.

Mr. ALEXANDER proposed to amend the amendment by fixing his salary at \$300.

Mr. HARDY submitted again, that the proposition of the gentleman from Rockcastle was inapropriately drawn.

Mr. E. SMITH then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GEORGE BOWLING proposed to amend by adding the following section, to-wit:

Be it enacted, &c. That the members of the

Senate and House of Representative shall only receive one dollar and fifty cents for each Sunday during the annual session of the Legislature. [Laughing in various directions.]

Mr. B. said it had always been a rule with him to pay a man according to his work; and for members to receive as much for Sunday as any other day, was contrary to that rule. One dollar and a half would pay expenses well for a Sabbath day.

The amendment was rejected.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

And then the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.  
JANUARY 14, 1846.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, by unanimous consent, asked and obtained leave to bring in the following joint resolution: which was read twice, considered as in committee of the whole, postponed to, and made the order of the day for Monday, the 10th February next, and ordered to be printed.

Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon Territory.

Whereas, by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, that neither party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party—

And, whereas, it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be, remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries—

With a view, therefore, that the steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, in the mode prescribed in the second article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven: *Provided, however,* That, in order to afford ample time and opportunity for the amicable settlement and adjustment of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory, said notice ought not to be given till after the close of the present session of Congress.

### IN U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1846.

Mr. Allen, in pursuance of notice given yesterday, asked leave to introduce his joint resolution declaratory of the course which the United States ought to pursue, and the principles by which it ought to be governed relative to the interference of foreign powers with the independent governments of America.

Mr. Calhoun expressed his astonishment that the Senator, who is chairman of the committee on foreign relations, to which all such matters ought to be first referred, should, on his own responsibility, and without consulting a single member of the committee, think proper to introduce such a resolution. He, Mr. C., thought that the very fact of the movement originating without any consultation with the committee, a sufficient reason of itself of denying leave.

Mr. Allen made some remarks to the effect that he was endeavoring to carry out the views of the Executive; and Mr. Calhoun again remonstrated against a movement of this kind being made on Mr. A's individual capacity.

Mr. Jarnagin moved to lay the question on the table. The motion prevailed, yeas 28, nays 23.

SENATE.—Jan. 15.—Some private bills having been reported, at a very early hour, the Senate went into an executive session and afterwards adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Jan. 15.—A considerable number of private and local bills were also reported.

The House then went once more into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution from the committee on foreign affairs, authorizing the President to give the Oregon notice.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—MR. CRITTENDEN.—The National Intelligencer, of Thursday, speaking of the proceedings of the Senate of the United States on Wednesday last, says:

We congratulate the country upon the failure of the attempt to get up in that body a debate upon a proposition (that of Mr. Allen) which falls little short of a general declaration of war against all the nations of Europe, not in defence of any rights of the United States, but in a spirit of Quixotic enterprise for the redress of all grievances, without reference to their merits, which any nation on the continent of America may at any time allege against said nations, or any one of them. The debate upon such a proposition could not fail to disturb the harmony of our relations with all the rest of the world. As to passing it, we presume that even the mover (though he is the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations) cannot have anticipated any eventual success for his proposition. The vote by which the unusually full Senate, on the instant, signified its disapprobation of it, was sufficiently decisive, but we take it for granted, would have been much more so, had it involved any other question concerning it than that of reception merely.

We congratulate the country, further, that the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, who has been reported in letters written from this city to intend, with some other Whig Senators, to vote for a legislative act giving off-hand the twelve months' notice of the abrogation of the conventional stipulation for the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory, has, by the evidently carefully-considered proposition introduced by him, indicated the course which he proposes to pursue; and that it is such as to be worthy of his reputation as a statesman and a patriot, whose object is an honorable peace, if attainable, in preference to an unnecessary and forced war.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American writes under date of the 14th inst:

The proceedings in the two houses of Congress you will observe to be characterized by two important incidents. The Western members of the dominant party, aided by some of Mr. Van Buren's friends, are gradually venturing publicly to assail Mr. Calhoun. On Monday Mr. Hamlin, of Me., pronounced the "masterly inactivity" policy a miserable policy, and one both tame and timid. Today Mr. Gordon, of N. Y., denounced it in still stronger language, and charged it as "a South Carolina policy—a policy that would sacrifice everything for California or the enlargement of the slave States and nothing for the Oregon or the free States."

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, to-day ventured beyond this, and to address himself to the whole South, calling upon them to do for the West what the West had done for the South, by voting for the annexation of Texas. Mr. Wentworth had not sufficient courage to give utterance to what every man who heard him knew to be the thoughts of his heart; and to call upon Southern men to fulfil their part of the contract by voting for the "whole of Oregon."

The insinuation, however, was broad enough to disturb the equanimity of several Southern members, and Messrs. Yancey, Houston, and Chapman of Alabama, all called upon Mr. Wentworth to explain.—Explanation amounted to retraction, or to charging others with saying of the South what Mr. Wentworth desired to say himself.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day are of much importance. There Mr. Calhoun made successful war upon Mr. Allen, of Ohio, and with a most marked influence upon the Senate and all who were present. Mr. Allen was not only defeated but bore his defeat with so little complacency as to show signs of great passion.

RESOURCES OF MASSACHUSETTS.—In industry and frugality no State in the Union stands before old Massachusetts. The perfectly systematic manner in which business is there carried on, the division of labor which prevails in all branches of manufacturing industry, and the thousand little "motions" which are annually produced, swell the product of her industry to an almost incredible amount. By returns from the assessors of the several cities and towns in that State, made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth during the past year, it appears that the agricultural products of the State for the year were estimated at \$23,000,000; the whale, cod and mackerel fisheries at \$11,900,000; and the manufacturing products at \$90,000,000—making a good total of \$124,735,264, (one hundred and twenty-four millions seven hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars.)



# THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KY.

THO. B. STEVENSON, EDITOR.  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1846.

The Rev. Jonathan Stamper will preach at the Methodist Church to-night.

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.—The Yeoman of yesterday renews his calumnious insinuations against us in reference to the Public Printing, and intimates a purpose to say more yet on the subject.

A resolution has passed the Senate, and we hope it will pass the House, authorizing a thorough investigation by a Joint Committee, in the event any person shall prefer charges against the Public Printer. We dare the Yeoman man to go before the committee with any sort of accusations against us. If he will do that, we will prove.

1. That all his charges and insinuations to the effect that we have ever charged the State illegally for any printing, are willful and maliciously false.

2. We will produce his own admission that the very charges for public printing which he endeavors to convince others are illegal, were and are legal.

3. We will prove that our charges before the law of 1842, fixing the rates of public printing, were the same charged by, and paid to, Kendall, Russell, Merriweather, and Hootman, our predecessors, three of the four being Democrats.

4. We can satisfy the committee, and the public, by the testimony of practical printers, of both political parties, infinitely his superiors in knowledge of printing, that the rates fixed by the law of 1842, afford no more than a fair, just and reasonable compensation to the Public Printer, for the work performed and capital employed to do the work with expedition and in workmanlike manner.

5. We can prove by two respectable gentlemen that, after he had by underbidding, effected a deduction in our charges for one year's work, of 25 per cent, he said he would not thank the Legislature for the printing at such profitless rates; that he did not expect by his underbidding to get the public printing himself, and from the tenor of his remarks on the occasion, his sole object was to make political capital before the country, and to injure the Public Printer in a pecuniary way.

6. We can prove, by practical printers, that the rates for setting type, allowed by the law of 1842, are about fifty per cent, less than the bill of prices established by a number of practical printers, about three months before the law passed—a bill of prices to which we have his signature, and to which the law itself refers.

7. We can prove that, at the session of 1842-4, our accounts were investigated by a committee of five Democrats and two Whigs; that the five Democrats held a private consultation with him on the subject; that four of the five voted in committee to allow our accounts, and that the fifth did not oppose the allowance in the House.

8. We can prove that the rates allowed by Congress for setting type are fifteen per cent, higher than the rates allowed by Kentucky, notwithstanding the infinitely greater amount of both composition and press-work executed by the Printer to Congress; and that the mode of charging has been, and is now, the same as ours, an order for printing by either house being paid for as an original job.

We can prove all this, and a good deal more, if the Yeoman man will venture to go before the committee, on oath. Hereafter, having better use for our columns, we shall take no further notice of his calumnies.

Mexico.—By the latest accounts from this miserable country, a revolution was in progress, which promised to be successful, the object of which was to depose President Herrera and the existing Congress, and install Paredes as Dictator, with a council of his friends as legislators, instead of Congress. The pretext for this violent procedure, setting at naught all constitutional authority, was that the Herrera administration was in favor of a pacific adjustment of difficulties with the United States.

Mr. Sillid, our minister, has received a very cool reception. The people of Mexico are utterly unfit for a republican government. They have neither intelligence nor virtue enough to govern themselves; and hence they are continually made the sport of military usurpers.

He who can do most for the cause of education, will do most for the perpetuation of our liberal political institutions; because, in a republic, the social and political systems are best promoted by promoting the intelligence of the people. A good democratic government is based upon the popular intelligence and is supported by virtue, united with the educated minds. No people are capable of self-government until they are first enlightened, nor can they maintain a government founded on public intelligence, if left to grope their way in ignorance.

Yeoman.

We are pleased to find such sentiments as the above, in the editorial columns of the Yeoman. They are sound, just and true sentiments, and do credit to their author, whoever he may be. They are sentiments calculated to strengthen rather than weaken the republican system of government. But, would any one believe it, that, for uttering exactly the same sentiments, not two months ago, the Yeoman for weeks afterwards, endeavored by oblique demagogic comments, to make us out a foe to the democratic principle! How is this to be accounted for? why, his comments on us were nothing but the lowest demagoguery, designed to delude his own readers as to our principles—in fact, a gross abuse of their intelligence. We suspect some friendly hand touched the article from which the above is cut. We say not this to disparage the editor, for all editors need and occasionally receive such assistance. Indeed the Yeoman man is far more deserving of commendation for admitting such articles into his editorial columns, than for writing those which a few weeks ago, alike disgraced his paper and abused the discernment of his own readers.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Oxford left Liverpool on the 6th December, and brings two days later advices from England. The most important intelligence she brings is the announcement of the London Times, (an opposition paper,) that the British Cabinet had determined on the immediate repeal of the corn laws. The corn market had declined. Cotton was firmer. The famine of which we had before such appalling accounts, had been extremely exaggerated. The potato crop had not suffered so much from the rot as had been stated. Parliament was to meet early in January. The news otherwise is unimportant.

The French arms experienced some reverses in Algiers.

[For the Commonwealth.]

With the name of WILLIAM GIFFORD, the first editor of the "Quarterly Review," we are accustomed to associate ideas of "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness." During the seventeen years that he conducted this celebrated journal, he was the terror and detestation of the English literary world. He had no toleration for opinions in politics or religion differing from his own: all who did not dog the length of his own rabid high-church torism were either rogues or idiots; and he assaulted a dull writer or a bad poet, with as much ferocity, as if he were dragging to justice a robber or an assassin. To our Republic, and to her free institutions, he entertained feelings of bitter hostility; and he suffered no opportunity of assailing them to escape him.

Let us endeavor however to render to him impartial justice. His asperity may fairly be ascribed to the reaction of a sickly and deformed body upon a mind of morbid sensibility: he lived to an advanced

age, but his life was one long disease—the consequence of an accident which befel him in childhood. He was a narrow bigot in matters of church and state, but his bigotry was honest and undisguised; and his pen was ever ready in defence of what he believed to be the cause of true religion and good government. He unjustly attacked some eminent names, and he may have crushed in the bud some rising geniuses, but he is entitled to the merit of having extinguished a number of bad and mischievous scribblers. He was an excellent classical scholar and a good critic—although his canons of criticism would be considered narrow, by those who have profited by the light shed on this department of literature by the great minds of modern Germany. His prose compositions are characterized by purity, clearness and vigour; as models of style, they are not surpassed by any in the language. He edited new editions of the works of several of the old English dramatists—an employment in which he delighted, and for which he possessed eminent qualifications. His translation of Juvenal—a poet of kindred genius—is considered the best which we possess: it is a faithful transcript of the burning invective and the declamatory grandeur of his original.

As a poet, he is best known by his "Baviad and Meviad," two satires directed against the tinsel ornaments, the hyperbolic conceits, and the sound goitrous of sense of the Della Cruscan school of poetry. This new school—which sprung up sixty years ago—was so styled from its founder, a poet-master of the name of Merry, who published his glittering verses under the signature of Della Crusca, and whose imitators of both sexes—the Laura Marias, the Orlandos, the Anna Matildas, and a shoal of similar euphonious names—had increased and multiplied in the publications of the period, until—says Gifford—"from one end of the Kingdom to the other, all was nonsense and Della Crusca." The Baviad and Meviad annihilated at once the whole brood.

To the translation of Juvenal, Gifford prefixed a memoir of his own life. Whatever may be the fate of his satires and criticisms, this simple narrative of his early struggles will carry his name on to distant ages. It is one of the most delightful autobiographies ever written; and the reader, notwithstanding the aversion he may feel to the bigotted dictator of the Quarterly, will turn with affectionate sympathy to the neglected orphan—the ragged sailor boy—the ill-used shoemaker's apprentice, who sits up all night studying algebra by stealth, and working out problems with an awl upon bits of hammered leather.

Of the shorter poems of Gifford which have been preserved, the one entitled "the Grave of Anna" has been most admired. It was written at a time when he believed that he could not long survive the object of a deep youthful attachment to whose memory these affecting lines were addressed.

## THE GRAVE OF ANNA.

I wish I was where Anna lies,  
For I am sick of lingering here;  
And every hour affection cries,  
Go, and partake her humble bier.  
I wish I could! For, when she died,  
I lost my all; and life has proved  
Since that sad hour, a dreary void,  
A waste, unlived and unloved.—  
But who, when I am turn'd to clay,  
Shall duly to her grave repair,  
And pluck the ragged moss away,  
And weeds that have no business there?

And who, with pious hand shall bring  
The flowers she cherish'd, snow-drops cold,  
And violets that unheeded spring,  
To scatter o'er her hallow'd mould?  
And who, while memory loves to dwell  
Upon her heart for ever dear,  
Shall feel his heart with passion swell,  
And pour the bitter, bitter tear?

I did it, and, would fate allow,  
Should visit still, should still deplore—  
But health and strength have left me now,  
And I, alas! can weep no more.

Take then, sweet maid! this simple strain,  
The last I offer at thy shrine;  
Thy grave must then unheeded remain,  
And all thy memory fade with mine.

And can thy soft persuasive look,  
Thy voice, that might with music vie,  
Thy air, that every gaze took,  
Thy matchless eloquence of eye;

Thy spirits, frolicsome as good,  
Thy courage, by no ills subdued,  
Thy patience, by no wrongs abused,  
Thy gay good-humour—can they fade?

Perhaps—but sorrow dims my eye;  
Cold turf, which I no more must view,  
Dear name, which I no more must sigh,  
A long, a last, a sad adieu!

HENRY CLAY (God bless him!) passed down the river yesterday on the "Old History" to N. Orleans. While the boat stopped at the landing, hundreds of our citizens and strangers called and exchanged warm and cordial greetings with him. He was looking remarkably well. We understand Mr. Clay expresses himself very well pleased with the voyage on that "inland sea" lately discovered in the West, with the exception that he found it rather shallower than there was any positive necessity for.—Memphis Inq., Jan. 10.

A person applying to the Judge of Probate for letters of administration, walks up and raps; the Judge bids him "walk in," when the stranger enquires:

Does the Judge of Probates reside here, sir?

"I am the Judge of Probate, sir," answered the Judge.

"Ah, all the same, I suppose," said the stranger, "my father lately died testate, and left a number of fatherless scorpions, of which I am chief. And it is, I being the oldest infidel, the business naturally dissolves on me, and if you will only grant me a letter of condemnation, I will see you handsomely sacrificed."

## STEAMBOAT KENTUCKY.

THE new steamboat KENTUCKY, SAM'L STEELE, Master, will leave Frankfort for Louisville, every Monday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, will leave Louisville every Sunday at 9 o'clock, for Frankfort, and every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, P. M. for Harrodsburg, and will leave the Harrodsburg Landing for Louisville, at 9 o'clock, A. M. every Thursday, and the Versailles Landing, at 5 o'clock, P. M. For freight apply on board, or to G. W. OWEN, Agent, Frankfort, or C. BASHAM, Jr., Agent, Louisville.

## VARIETY STORE.

No. 5, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT. DOXON & GRAHAM, KEYS, LOCKS, AND ALL KINDS OF FAMILIAR GROCERIES, of the best quality, which they will warrant. Cigars, Tobacco of the best brands and quality, &c. &c. Give them a call and try their articles. January 1, 1846

## LAST NOTICE, POSITIVELY.

WE have heretofore notified the public of our obligations to the State, to settle up in full once in each year, and have requested those having accounts with us, to settle them on or before the 1st day of November annually, to enable us to meet our engagements as aforesaid. We are now compelled to say positively and for the last time, that those indebted to us previous to the 1st day of November last, must come forward forthwith, and close their accounts up to that date, or we shall certainly place them in the hands of an officer for collection.

CRAIG & HENRY, Jan. 12, 1846—lawlmd. Agents and Keepers Ky. Penit.

## CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

JUST received at the Literary Depot, (at the Commonwealth Office), another supply of Thiers' History of the Consulate and Empire under Napoleon, as far as the 5th number. Also, a large lot of Novels, Magazines, and other publications, in a cheap form. January 20, 1846

## REGULAR PACKET.

The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. E. Tope, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock. January 1, 1846

## FOR LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY PACKET for Louisville. The Steamer MARYLENE, JOHN A. HOLTON, Master, leaves as above regularly, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Apply to JOHN WATSON & CO. January 10, 1846—d&w-tf.

## DODD'S FASHIONABLE HAT STORE.

144 Main Street, THREE DOORS BELOW FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI.

The Hat is acknowledged to be an important part of dress; therefore it becomes interesting to learn where a genteel, well made article can be procured. I invite the citizens of Frankfort, and its vicinity, who may visit Cincinnati, to call and examine the quality, style and finish of my hats; feeling confident that I can give satisfaction.

Wm. Dodd. January 12, 1846.

## CONFECTIONERY & FAMILY GROCERY.

MAIN STREET. PENNSYLVANIA BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, in half and quarter bbls., just received per steamer Isaac Shelby, and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE. January 20

## SUNDRIES.

Vernacelli, W. I. Pepper Sauce, Smoked Tongues, Sugar cured Beef, Devilled Ham, Whisk Brooms, Long handled Brooms, Allsorts of Mats, Marbles, Lead Pencils, English Horn Combs, Fine Ivory Combs, Hair Brushes, Infant's Hair Brushes, Gents Pocket Brush and Comb, Market Baskets, Ladies' Fancy Baskets, Toys—great variety, Cigar Cases, Traveling Baskets, Prunes in Fancy Boxes, Sweet Havana Oranges, Genoa Citron, Cocoa Nuts, Pine Apples, Bananas, And a great variety of articles too tedious to mention, for sale by GRAY & GEORGE. January 20

## BLACK TEA, a very superior article.

Extra fine G. P. Tea, Hyson Tea, Imperial Tea, received and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE. January 20

## SPOICED OYSTERS.—One case just received and for sale by

GRAY & GEORGE. Jan 20

## SARDINES (Gilloux brand).—One case received and for sale by

GRAY & GEORGE. Jan 20

## CHAMPAGNE WINE—a fresh supply of the very best and

latest importations, just received and for sale by the bottle or hamper. (Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

## BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

Gordon Madeira, vintage of 1820, Harmony's extra Pale Sherry, (very fine) Sandeman & Co's. Old Port, J. D. & M. Williams' Bro. Sherry, Muscat, Godard's Champagne Brandy, vintage of 1845, A. Seignette's pure Cognac Brandy, Hanborough Cherry Brandy, London Porter, East India Bitters, Irish Whiskey. Also, a good article of Mad'ra Wine, for culinary purposes. Our wines are from the houses of J. D. & M. Williams, Boston, and Peter Harmony, New York. Further recommendations we consider unnecessary—so recollect if you want a pure article, call on (Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

## CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Rosa Regalia, (flat) Cazador do Estrella Star do Minerva do Tacon do La Primavera do Union Union Imperiales, Ladies' Cigars, January 20

## FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, for sale by

GRAY & GEORGE. Jan 20

## RARE BARGAIN.

FOR SALE CHEAP, for Cash or approved paper, a good BUG-GY, HORSE and HARNESS; Horse suitable for saddle or harness, five years old; will be sold together or separately. Enquire at my office on Main street, or at Giltner's stable. Jan 15-6t. W. H. DAVIS.

## NEW HAT & SHOE STORE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND ANN STREETS, FRANKFORT, KY.

S. BEERS has on hand, and is constantly receiving from the Eastern Manufacturers, fresh supplies of the most fashionable Boots and Shoes of every description, with a variety of Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

ALSO—A general assortment of Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES, custom made, with a variety of FASHIONABLE HATS and CAPS; all of which will be sold low for Cash. January 1, 1846

## CAPITOL HALL COFFEE HOUSE.

CORNER OF ST. CLAIR AND BRIDGE STREETS, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

## JOHN COGLE.

HAVING purchased this old and well known Coffee House, is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, singly or any given number, with every article in his line, at all hours of the day or night. In his bill of fare will be found

BIRDS, VENISON, TURKEYS, PHEASANTS, PIGS' FEET, EGGS, &c. &c.

His Bar is furnished with the purest and best Liquors in the markets of Frankfort, Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, and as he intends to devote his personal attention to those who may favor him with their patronage, he flatters himself that he will serve up his articles to suit the taste of the most fastidious Epicures. Any who wishes the members of the Legislature, transient visitors, and citizens generally to give him a call, and he is confident when they visit his house once, they will not go elsewhere to find the good things in his line. He also keeps on hand Choice Tobacco and Cigars of the best brands. January 1, 1846

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

## J. F. & B. F. MEKE,

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they continue at their old stand, where they now offer a beautiful and well selected assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c. of the latest fashions, which they are determined to sell as low as such articles can be had in any Western market. They also call time to repair Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, in a manner which cannot fail to give satisfaction. All work done in this establishment warranted. Call and see. January 1, 1846

## NEW YORK LACE AND FANCY STORE,

(Opposite R. Knott's Dry Goods Store), MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

T. C. BERRY would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort, that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lace and Fancy Goods, such as Thread Lace and Edgings; Lisle and Ash-burton Laces and Edgings; Tartan and Barred Mullins, &c. &c. For sale at reduced prices. January 1, 1846

## ALLISON OWEN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHOICE WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, Spices, and Fancy Groceries, No. 23, FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI.

THE following articles comprise a portion of his present assortment, and will be sold low for cash:

Tea—The choicest varieties of Black and Green, in canisters, boxes, chests, and half chests. Coffee—The very best quality of Mocha and Old Government Java. Sagars—Woolsey and Woolsey's Leaf, Powdered and Crushed. Wines—Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Honkheim, Superior, J. & Co. London Brandy, Muscat, L. P. Fenerie, S. C. Sweet, Malaga, French White Wine, &c. Some of these Wines are very old and very choice.

Brandy—Godard and Martel of 1845; Sazerac of 1845; Hennessy of 1847; White Brandy, Pinet, Castillon & Co., Seignette and Bellevoisson, &c. These Brandy are all of the highest grades and perfectly pure.

Also, Holland Gin, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, superior Old Scotch and Irish Whisky, Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky, very fine old Gin, imported in jugs and casks. Cordials—Assorted Brandy Cordials, with a great variety of assorted Cordials from France, Italy, Martineau, &c. Superior, J. & Co. London Brandy, Muscat, L. P. Fenerie, S. C. Sweet, Malaga, French White Wine, &c. Some of these Wines are very old and very choice.

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## NEFF & BROTHERS,

S. WEST CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPORTERS OF Cutlery, Hardware, China and Earthenware. Also, wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes. January 1, 1846

## SAMUEL N. PIKE & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN, SWISS AND AMERICAN Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, No. 22, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.

## S. B. BIRDSALL,

No. 49, MAIN STREET, SECOND DOOR ABOVE COLUMBIA STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHOLESALE dealer in Boots and Shoes, and agent for the Manufacturers. January 1, 1846

## GEORGE COX,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 29, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HAS constantly on hand a large collection of Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books. Also, School Books, Blank Books and Stationery—with a large collection of Engravings, all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. January 1, 1846

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, LAMPS & FANCY

GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of RICH AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, &c., consisting in part of fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches; fine gold Guard and Pot Chains and Keys; Pink, Cameo, Topaz and Garnet Breast-plates and Bracelets; fine Diamond and Garnet Finger Rings; Ear Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Diamond pointed Gold Pens; Plated and Britannia Ware; Silver Ware; fine Cutlery; Corneilus and Co's. Solar Lamp Lamps; Girandoles, and a general assortment of Watch Makers' Tools and Materials; Military Goods, Musical Instruments; together with a great variety of Fancy and Staple Goods—all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

Watches repaired and warranted for one year.

Old Gold and Silver taken at the highest price, in exchange for Goods. HENRY FLETCHER, No. 463, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE.

## JACOB KELLER,

WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND WHITE LARD MANUFACTURER. No. 515, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE.

## M'GRAIN & MERIWETHER,

No. 540, NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, NEAR THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in, and Manufacturers of all kinds of STOVES, GRATES, and CASTINGS, Tea-kettles, Sadrins, and Tinware. January 1, 1846

## J. S. MORRIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE keep constantly on hand, a very extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Indigo, Madder, and all kinds of Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glassware, Window Glass, and all the articles usually found in a drug store, which we purchase for cash from the Importers in New York and Boston, and are determined to sell at a very small advance for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual dealers.

If Ginseng, Beechwood, Feathers, Flaxseed, Lead, any other country produce received in exchange. January 1, 1846

## HAIDEN T. CURD,

Wholesale Grocer, and Forwarding and Commission Merchant, 415, MAIN, BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH CROSS STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, FLAXSEED, GINSENG, BEECHWOOD, &c. &c. January 1, 1846

## BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, MU-

SICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

## CHARLES MARSHALL,

(SUCCESSOR TO T. P. SULLIVAN, LEXINGTON, KY.)

WOULD call attention to his stock of Law, Medical, Theological, School, and Miscellaneous Books, as being one of the most extensive in the Western country, and which he offers as low, if not lower, than any other house in the West.

His MISCELLANEOUS STOCK comprises a very large assortment of the Standard Literature, as well as nearly every work which has issued from the press during the past year. The MEDICAL STOCK is very complete—comprising nearly every American Work, including many new and valuable Illustrated Works in Surgery, Anatomy, Pathology and Obstetrics, as well as the great Encyclopedia of the Practice of Medicine; 4 vols. 8vo.

The LAW STOCK, besides all those works used as Text Books in the Law School of Transylvania University, embraces several new and valuable works which have recently been issued at very reduced prices, as East's Reports, Vesey's Reports, Peter's Reports, and the Exchequer Reports.

Subscriptions received for the Law Library, the New Law Library, and the Law Magazine.

In THEOLOGY, will be found many of the Standard Works. The SCHOOL BOOKS, and all those Books used in the various Schools throughout the State.

All the current Literature of the day received by express, as soon as published.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—a large assortment, comprising, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Accordions, Bass Viols, Violin and Guitar Strings, &c. &c.

His STATIONERY will be found a large assortment of Writing and Letter Papers, Steel Pens, Inks, Quills, Sealing Wax, &c.; as well as a full assortment of FANCY STATIONERY, such as Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Seals, Motto and other Wafers, Penknives, Scissors, and all the articles usually found in a stationery store, which we purchase for cash from the Importers in New York and Boston, and are determined to sell at a very small advance for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual dealers.

C. M. would call particular attention to his stock of WALL P



